

The Mercury.

JOHN F. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor
SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1887.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE FRANKLIN WETMORE,
of Newport.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
LUCIUS B. DAILING,
of Pawtucket.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN,
of Providence.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
EDWIN METCALF,
of Providence.
FOR GENERAL TREASURER,
SAMUEL CLARKE,
of Lincoln.

ELECTION WEDNESDAY April 6, 1887.

ASSEMBLY TICKET.

FOR SENATOR,
JOHN F. SANBORN.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
WILLIAM C. TOWNSHIP,
MAHON VAN HORN,
WILLIAM P. SHEPHERD, JR.,
WILLIAM J. SWINBURNE,
THOMAS T. CAIR.

It is claimed that the enemy and their allies are preparing to flood the city and State with spurious ballots on election day. Look out for them.

The New York Sun now shines in the evening as well as during the rest of the day, for at 4:30 p. m. each day it proposes to issue an evening edition which sells for one penny. The first few numbers are bright, readable and full of news, just what we should expect Editor Dana would send out to the world.

The Daily News of Thursday contains the following—

"An officer of Governor Wetmore's staff having retired, on the stump, the columnarizing Colonel S. R. Honey, which originated in the Newport Mercury, in relation to his connection with the Beaver Tail farm suit, the following telegraphic dispatch was published this morning in the Providence Daily Journal: 'We are not in the habit of publishing calumny about anybody. The article alluded to was a review of the celebrated Cross-Honey suit, in regard to the South Beaver Tail farm in Jamestown. If it was false or calumnious the gentleman had his remedy in the law. He did not see fit to resort to that remedy. We think the Daily News charge of calumny is sufficiently answered.'"

The Providence Journal is so frightened at the person it styles "Boss" Brayton that it mentions his name at least five hundred times in each and every issue of its "mud throwing machine." Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the aforesaid Brayton is all that the aforesaid mud machine pictures him, is he any worse than "Boss" Hugh Carroll, who dictated the nominations of the Democratic party? Or "Boss" Honey who assumes to dictate to the party in this vicinity? If we must have a "boss," give us one who remains in one party long enough to know where to find him and not one like the aforesaid Newport "boss," who has belonged to every party and every "ism" that has existed in the last twenty years, who has been a Republican, a Democrat, an Equal Rights man, an Anti-Equal Rights man, a soft money man, a silverite, a free trader, a civil service reformer, and at the same time loudly clamoring for the spoils of office,—in short, a man who has been everything, all things, and nothing.

Col. Honey, the Democratic Equal-Rights candidate for Lieutenant Governor, in one of his speeches in the upper part of the State, for want of a better subject, devoted most of his time to the Senator from Newport. He first claimed that we were proposing to prove that his name was Mahoney and not Honey. Now we never yet troubled ourselves particularly about the name of the aforesaid individual and it makes no difference to us whether it be Mahoney or Honey, or—"Dennis," as it doubtless will be after election. The second charge was that we were proposing to make capital out of the fact that he once presided at a meeting called to offer condolences to the Queen of England at the loss of a child. As regards this charge the gentleman's statement of the fact is the first knowledge we had that he ever did anything of the kind, and instead of criticizing him for it, we should say that it was one of the very few acts of his life of which he need not be ashamed.

The illustrious Colonel, at this meeting, as he was speaking largely to persons of foreign birth, assured his audience that he had always been the staunch advocate of the extension of suffrage. He probably forgot the letter he once wrote to a prominent citizen of Newport when he was anxious to go to the General Assembly on the Republican ticket. If so we will refresh his memory and inform him that in that letter he took the strongest ground against the extension of the suffrage and declared himself in favor of our Rhode Island laws as they then existed and as they exist to-day. Does the Colonel care to deny that he ever wrote such a letter?

The would-be Lieutenant Governor dilated largely on the wickedness of the present General Assembly for passing a proposed amendment to the Constitution which cuts off the non-taxpayers from voting for the members of the City Council in the cities of Newport and Pawtucket, which would in fact, put those cities on the same footing as the city of Providence. When the gentleman was dealing out his abuse of the General Assembly he probably forgot his arguments in Providence some years ago when the question was under consideration, if so, we can produce several gentlemen of unimpeachable veracity who will testify that then he took the ground that only tax payers should have a hand in the election of the City Council of Newport. But then, you know, he was not running for Lieutenant Governor on the Equal Rights ticket.

The Reason of It.

The editorial in the Providence Journal of Monday presents a line of reasoning worthy of a philosopher of old. It says in substance "defeat the machine by electing a Democratic governor" but, as, in its opinion the Democrats can not be safely trusted to run the State, you must "support the machine by electing a Republican General Assembly." In other words, the same Republican Governor whom the same paper extolled so highly last year and year before must now be defeated to save the party, but a Republican legislature must be chosen to save the State. But says the Journal the Governor represents Braytonism. How does he represent Braytonism any more this year than last year or year before? Is the Governor any more responsible for the doings of Brayton, or of any other man, now than in former years? Furthermore, if Brayton possesses the great power ascribed to him by the Journal to control the entire state as far as the Governor is concerned, to go outside the state and subsidize such powerful papers as the New York Tribune, the Boston Journal and the Boston Advertiser, and in fact to do a thousand of other things which the Journal ascribes to him, has he not also power enough to go further and elect a General Assembly or at least a majority of it? The Journal's argument carried out to its logical conclusion would prove altogether too much for its side. The fact is the new "bosses" of the Journal hate General Brayton and hence they see Braytonism in everything. Now the Republican party is not responsible for any one man nor set of men. They are no more to be controlled by a Brayton than they are by the "bosses" of the Journal. Brayton is only one man, when he works with the Republican party he can accomplish something, but suppose he should work against the party does any one suppose he could accomplish anything? Not much. It is only when the individual, however able he may be, works in sympathy with the masses that he can exert any power. Brayton is simply one man in the party and it is an insult to the thousands of good and able men in this party to claim that he can control them or manage them at his will. The Boston Journal puts the matter in its true light when it says:

Now, there is nothing in the fact that the gentleman who has recently obtained control of the Providence Journal happens to be a Brayton which makes the duty of the Rhode Island voter anything other than it would be if that gentleman were a Jew. We know that the Providence Journal lingers that its quarrel about Gen. Brayton is a very serious thing. It points him up as a model of the kind of man who is to be despised, and, by inference and innuendo, at least, as another Tweed. The temper of passion into which the Providence Journal has contrived to lock itself is a kind of expression of Emerson in which he imagines the stars looking down calmly on a citizen emerging from an earthly political meeting, and saying, "What is he, my little man?" The fury of the Journal is out of all proportion to its apparent cause. The quarrel of the Providence Journal with Gen. Brayton seems to us a matter quite remote from the question of the duty of Republican voters in the pending election. The quarrel may be just or unjust, but Gen. Brayton is not a candidate for office. Governor Wetmore is. He has filled the gubernatorial office faithfully and creditably for two years. In spite of his expressed desire to retire, he was renominated by the unanimous vote of an enthusiastic and representative State Convention. If the Providence Journal has anything to say against him, let it say so in a dignified and worthy manner. He has been in this office for two years. Why should the Republican voters abandon their party, betray its principles and assume the success of its enemies? Whenever we put this question we come back to the one reason, that the Providence Journal hates Gen. Brayton. We decline to accept this reason as adequate.

It is now currently reported that an arrangement has been made in the Democratic party which contemplates the election of our illustrious townsman, Col. Honey, to the Governorship if the Democratic ticket is successful. It is a well known fact that the Democratic nomination for Governor was promised to Lucius B. Pond of Woonsocket. At the last moment "Boss" Carroll changed the programme and put in John Davis. Now Davis is not a man of wealth, and his Democratic friends had him appointed to a three thousand dollar sinecure in the Providence Custom House, in order to help him out. President Cleveland, although he turned out a Republican Postmaster for even being an invited guest at a Republican Convention, has granted an indulgence in the case of Davis and allows him to hold his three thousand dollar office while running for governor, with the understanding that if that ticket is successful he will resign the governorship which will cost him three times his salary to maintain and hold on to his three thousand dollar sinecure. This nice little arrangement would promote Col. Honey to the governorship and this it is said was the inducement which led the vaillant Colonel to accept second place on the ticket.

The Democratic orators still continue to claim that all their party always vote for equal rights and that all Republicans vote the other way. We showed the falsity of this charge last week by showing that some of the leading Democratic towns in the State gave large majorities against the proposed amendments whenever they came up. The figures show conclusively that the Democratic party all over the State failed to vote for equal rights. In 1871 the proposition voted upon was the abolishing the property qualification for foreign born voters. At that time, or that year, the Democratic party cast 5,347 votes for Governor, and the total vote to do away with the property qualification was 3,236. Now it is fair to conclude that in this little over three thousand there were some Republican votes, and as a proof of this some large Republican towns gave a majority in favor of the amendment. It is, therefore, fair to conclude that at least one-half the voting Democrats in the State either voted against the amendment or at best did not care enough for the success of the measure to vote at all.

You can get as handsome printing done at the MERCURY OFFICE as anywhere in the State or Rhode Island, and at prices which defy competition.

WASHINGTON Gossip.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission and its Duties—Mr. Fairchild to Succeed Secretary Manning—Interesting Campaign—An Old War Veteran's Good Fortune.

(From Our Own Correspondent)
WASHINGTON, March 28th, 1887.
Since I last wrote you, the vexed question of Inter-State Commerce Commissioners has been settled and the little army of ignored applicants who waited in suspense for recognition from the President has had to content itself as best it could. The five lawyers selected for the new National Court have been thoroughly dissected, discussed, viewed from every standpoint, and finally pronounced good. The Commission will now organize and enter upon its duties.

The next trouble in connection with it is in finding a home for the new bureau. That devolves upon Secretary Lamar, and the Interior Department is already overcrowded.

The President pronounced the construction of this Commission the most perplexing problem yet encountered by him in his present office, and the universal praise accorded to his selection gives him much gratification. But the Commissioners cannot fail to have a hard time at best. They are good men and able men, but their labors will be complex, comprehensive and exacting beyond description, and they have an immense puzzle to work out in the new law. Jay Gould said it was a good thing that they were all lawyers, for they would get out of the law all there was in it.

The effect of the new law upon Washington will be to greatly increase the activity of the coming summer. A large bureau must be rapidly organized, a clerical and official force employed, and thousands of persons interested in questions coming before the Commission will swoop down upon it even before it is ready to receive them. The clerical force of the Inter-State Commission will not come under civil service rules. The Commissioners could, it is said, place the organization of their clerical force under these rules, but it is not probable that they will voluntarily surrender the power of selection and appointment vested in them.

The President's next difficult task will be to construct a Commission to investigate the Pacific Railroads. It is predicted that he will have even more trouble in finding the right men for these places than he had in selecting the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners.

It is now regarded as a settled fact that Mr. Fairchild, the Assistant Secretary, will be promoted to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and that his appointment will be officially announced this week. The selection of Mr. Fairchild is the outcome of an interesting political experiment. The President declared his desire to wipe out sectional prejudices in financial matters, by the appointment of a popular leader of his party in the West or South, qualified to assume the task.

The President was doubtless sincere in his purpose, and endeavored to find a popular leader who was a practical financier, and willing to assume the responsibility of controlling the national finances for the next two years. But he did not succeed. The desired statesman either was not found or was not willing to serve, and the President, after offering to sacrifice personal preference, and to make an appointment in compliance with political dictation, has returned to Mr. Fairchild.

The Kit Carson Post, G. A. R., held its twentieth anniversary camp fire at the National Rifles Army a few evenings ago, and the Commissioner of Pensions, who was one of the Speakers, charmed his hearers with his eloquence. "The soldier" was his subject, and the American volunteer soldier probably never was exhibited in a more heroic light than was turned upon him by General Black.

This reminds me of an old soldier's recent good fortune. He had been a private in an Indiana company, was totally blind, and had been a regular visitor at the Pension office every day for more than two months, so that the clerks in the office of the Chief Clerk, where he always presented himself, had come to take an interest in him.

One Monday morning he was rather late making his appearance and said that he had about given up all hope. But the Saturday before he had been granted an arrears pension of more than \$11,000, and the clerks gathered around him to see how he would take the good news. Tears of joy ran down the old man's haggard, thin face, and he rejoiced and wept for nearly an hour. He had never dreamed of half so much money before. After living for years on his pension of \$8 a month, he was made a rich man. The lady clerks were so much affected by the old man's emotion that they wept with him, and for a time there was not a dry eye in the room.

John A. Logan, Jr., son of the dead Senator, and Miss Edith Andrews, daughter of Chauncey M. Andrews of Youngstown, Ohio, were married at noon yesterday at the residence of the bride's father. A number of prominent people attended. The presents were very elaborate and costly. Among them was a check for \$5000 from the bride's father.

The collection of paintings belonging to the late A. T. Stewart has been sold by auction in New York. The highest price paid was for Meissonier's "Charlity"—\$10,500. The aggregate of the sale was \$110,135.

The Providence Journal claims to be a Republican paper. Col. Honey says every man in the office from the editor in chief down to the "devil" is going to vote the straight Democratic ticket. That must be a model Republican sheet.

The Providence Journal is very sensitive over the fact that the Boston Journal and other leading papers are being circulated somewhat freely in many places in this State. It objects to other papers taking the field it claims for its own, and cries out loudly against gratuitous literature. What has the once respectable sheet to say of a paper which will reprint and relish an article eight months old, publish it in a manner which would lead the casual reader to believe that he is perusing a report of a meeting which has just taken place, and then send its paper to every house in the city of Newport? This is precisely what the editor of that paper, or some one else, has done with the Journal report of its celebrated Music Hall indignation meeting of last June. If it does the Journal any good to allude to that meeting of its own getting up, when nearly, if not quite every actor on that occasion, has gone back on that paper, and many of them have substantially stated that they were deceived by the Journal, or they would never have taken part in such a meeting—if the Journal thinks it will do its cause any good to allude to that meeting, certainly the Republican party ought to be willing to let it get all the consolation it can out of the reprinting of the report. While it is doing that it will have less time for concocting other lies.

CUBAN LETTER.

Improved Facilities for Travel—Where Many of Our Friends go to Escape the Rigors of Winter.

HAVANA, March 15, 1887.

Editor Mercury—Dear Sir: I notice that several persons from Newport have availed themselves of the fast mail and passenger service inaugurated by that indefatigable worker (notwithstanding many would pronounce him too old for active business) Mr. H. B. Klernt, president of the Plant railroad and steamship line, between New York and Cuba, by the all-rail line to Tampa, Florida, and thence by the fine steamers Mascotte and Whitney, to this city. The tri-weekly trips have been performed with wonderful regularity, the steamers seldom failing to pass the Morro inward bound at half past six o'clock on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and leaving the same days at one o'clock, sharp. The mails and passengers can now reach Havana from New York, inside of three days' time.

The new steamer Olivette will take her place on the line about the 1st of April, and relieve the Whitney, of the Morgan line of Havana and New Orleans steamers, which has been running in connection with the Mascotte while the Olivette was being built at Philadelphia.

The hotels are quite full of Americans, many of them from the far northwest, who have come to Cuba to escape the rigors of the severe cold winter now experienced in northern States and Canada. Here they read the accounts of the dreadful sufferings of the people of Dakota, while enjoying the pleasant airs of the Tropics, and quietly wait the return of spring before they seek their colder homes. Travel from the States and Canada southward, through Florida to Cuba, seems to be increasing every year; no doubt on account of the comfort found in the parlor and sleeping cars which all well equipped roads now furnish the public. The short sea voyage of about 20 hours, 8 or 9 of which only are really rough enough to cause the least experienced traveler any inconvenience from seasickness, makes a trip to Cuba delightfully pleasant.

Among those now enjoying Havana are many who visit Newport every summer, and this week we have a Congressional party consisting of Messrs. John Sherman and F. W. Palmer, Gens. A. G. McCook and L. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Abdrich, of Providence, and Mr. F. S. Carpenter, and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Van Allen, of Albany, also well known in Newport circles. To name all those now here would occupy more space than you would be willing to allow for my letter and I will defer further particulars for my next.

PUBLIC LAWS OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

Passed at the January Session A. D. 1887.

CHAPTER 616.

AN ACT to authorize the Town of Little Compton to subscribe for and hold shares in the Capital Stock of the Seacoast Railroad Company.

(Passed March 17, 1887.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The town of Little Compton is hereby authorized to subscribe for and hold shares in the capital stock of the Seacoast Railroad Company, to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars. Provided that a majority of the voters of said town, qualified to vote upon any proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money for any public purpose, shall vote in favor of such subscription, and that the town shall be bound to pay for the same, and may hold and dispose of such shares like other property.

SECTION 2. The bonds issued by said town under the authority of this act shall be issued for such term, in such form, and for such amount (not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars) and upon such rate of interest as the town shall determine. Provided that all such bonds issued by said town shall be duly and successively numbered, and be registered by the Town Clerk of said town, in a book to be kept by him in his office for that purpose, and no bond shall be valid unless the same be countersigned by said Town Clerk, who shall take care to record the same in said book, and the bonds shall be issued by said town shall not exceed the sum hereinbefore preferred.

SECTION 3. The fee of the Town Clerk for registering the same, and for countersigning each bond, shall be twenty-five cents, to be paid by the town of Little Compton.

SECTION 4. The Town Council of said town shall choose an agent for the purpose, otherwise the Town Treasurer shall represent the said town at any meeting of the Seacoast Railroad Company, or of the directors thereof, and shall be authorized to vote on behalf of the town, and to execute all contracts on behalf of the town.

SECTION 5. The bonds hereby authorized shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as all other bonds of said town, and shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as all other bonds of said town.

SECTION 6. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 617.

AN ACT to amend the Town of New Shoreham (the Great Salt Pond) in said town, and authorizing said town to appropriate money for opening a way between said pond and the sea.

(Passed March 22, 1887.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Shoreham, is hereby granted and ceded to said Town of New Shoreham with the limitations hereinafter set forth.

SEC. 1. Said Town is hereby authorized and empowered to cause the breach formerly existing between said Great Salt Pond and the sea, or some other way or passage for the flowing of water from the sea into said pond, to be opened between said pond and the sea, and to keep and maintain such opening so made.

SEC. 2. Said Town is also hereby authorized and empowered to appropriate and use for the purpose mentioned in the last preceding section a sum of money not exceeding twelve thousand dollars, and if necessary to raise the money for said purpose to an amount limited as aforesaid, to issue the notes or bonds of the said town therefor in such form, and upon such terms as said town may determine. Provided, however, that said town shall incur no liability or expense or execute any of the powers conferred by this act except by vote of a majority of the taxpayers qualified to vote in said town, voting at any town meeting legally called.

SEC. 3. If the said town shall neglect or refuse to exercise the power granted to it by section 2 of this act, after causing and breach to be opened permit the same to become and remained closed for a continuous period of one year, the grant and cession by the state to said town herein contained shall then immediately be annulled.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 618.

AN ACT to amend the Town of the Canvassing and Making up of the Voting List of the Town of Tiverton.

(Passed March 25, 1887.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The canvassing and making up of the voting list of the town of Tiverton by the board of canvassers of said town, made on the seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1887, is nullified and annulled, and is hereby declared to be at void and effect, as if said list had been canvassed and made up on the last Monday in January.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

CHAPTER 619.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 64 of the Public Statutes, "Of Laying out and Making Highways and Driveways."

(Passed March 25, 1887.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 46 of chapter 64 of the Public Statutes is hereby so amended as to read as follows:

"SEC. 46. The preceding fourteen sections of this chapter shall apply only to the city of Newport and the towns of Pawtucket, Lincoln, Woonsocket, Cranston, Johnston, Warren, Bristol, Middletown, East Greenwich, East Providence, New Shoreham, Little Compton, Warwick, Cumberland, Barrington and Jamestown."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

I certify the foregoing to be true copies.

Witness: JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN, Secretary of State.

Kiss me darling, for your breath is as sweet as sweet as now-mown hay; Kiss me darling, for your teeth are Free from tartar or decay; Kiss me, darling, for you won't Forget me or your SOZODONT.

The Atmosphere of Love Is a pure, sweet breath. This desideratum is one of the results of using SOZODONT, which not only invigorates and preserves the teeth, but renders the mouth as fragrant as a rose.

SPALDING'S FLUOR will mend anything except a broken heart.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a free copy that will cure you. FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a mission in the South American. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station 2, New York City.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL STANDARD TIME.

Sun (Sun) Moon (High water)
rises (sets) | sets (Morn) | sets (Even)
7 Sat 32 10 23 11 55 1 56 2 50
8 Sun 31 12 2 3 50 3 57
9 Mon 32 1 25 3 29 4 13 4 50
10 Tues 31 2 24 4 11 5 15 5 50
11 Wed 30 3 14 4 59 6 13 6 41
12 Thurs 31 4 31 5 27 6 50 7 31
13 Fri 32 5 32 6 32 7 47 8 18First Quarter, 1st day, 8h. 57m., morning.
Full Moon, 8th day, 9h. 32m., morning.
Last Quarter, 14th day, 11h. 4m., evening.
New Moon, 23d day, 3h. 52m., morning.
First Quarter, 30th day, 6h. 0m., evening.MARY E. BALDWIN, M. D.,
113 TOWN STREET, corner High.
Office hours 1 to 2.
Telephone connection.

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold in all quantities. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 Wall Street, N. Y.



Among those now enjoying Havana are many who visit Newport every summer, and this week we have a Congressional party consisting of Messrs. John Sherman and F. W. Palmer, Gens. A. G. McCook and L. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Abdrich, of Providence, and Mr. F. S. Carpenter, and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Van Allen, of Albany, also well known in Newport circles. To name all those now here would occupy more space than you would be willing to allow for my letter and I will defer further particulars for my next.

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SECTION 2. The bonds issued by said town under the authority of this act shall be issued for such term, in such form, and for such amount (not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars) and upon such rate of interest as the town shall determine. Provided that all such bonds issued by said town shall be duly and successively numbered, and be registered by the Town Clerk of said town, in a book to be kept by him in his office for that purpose, and no bond shall be valid unless the same be countersigned by said Town Clerk, who shall take care to record the same in said book, and the bonds shall be issued by said town shall not exceed the sum hereinbefore preferred.

SECTION 3. The fee of the Town Clerk for registering the same, and for countersigning each bond, shall be twenty-five cents, to be paid by the town of Little Compton.

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(Passed March 22, 1887.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. All the right, title and interest of the State in and to the Great Salt Pond and the land covered thereby, in the Town of New

GRANITE IRON WARE.

THE FINEST ARTICLE FOR COOKING PURPOSES EVER PLACED BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

It does not crack when heated, and will bear the roughest treatment. Chemical analysis has failed to show anything injurious in its composition. We have sold Granite Iron for several years and our sales in this line are CONSTANTLY INCREASING. The articles made in this ware are TOO NUMEROUS to mention here, but an inspection of the same at our store will convince the most sceptical that all we say of it is true.

WARREN & WOOD,
287 & 289 WESTMINSTER ST.,
HOPPIN HOMESTEAD BUILDING.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

*O*P*E*N*I*N*G*

SCHREIER'S

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

143 Thames Street.

OUR GRAND MILLINERY OPENING FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON.

TUESDAY, Wednesday and Thursday, April 5th, 6th and 7th.

We will make a special display of Millinery in all its branches and will exhibit a choice line of FRENCH HAT PATTERNS, BONNETS, &c. A cordial invitation is herewith extended to the ladies of Newport and vicinity to our

GRAND OPENING

M. SCHREIER, 143 THAMES STREET.

WALL PAPERS.

NEARLY ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION ROLLS TO SELECT FROM.

\$10,000 WORTH OF MY STOCK.

Including the entire purchase from Mr. F. A. Lincoln's store, No. 280 Westminster street, at about 30 per cent. discount.

Common papers from 4c. per roll up, and Gills from 12c. up.

Window Shades of every description at Lowest Prices.

The Providence Wall Paper House,

C. A. CADY, Prop'r.,

337 to 341 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

FEBRUARY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES

COTTRELL'S,

144 Thames Street.

These goods must be sold to make room for SPRING STOCK.

50 pairs Children's Spring Heel Lace Shoes, sizes 5 to 10-12, former price \$1.50, February price \$1.25.

60 pairs Misses' Lace Shoes, Kid and Straight Goat, Heel and No Heel, 4 widths, former price \$2.00, \$2.25; February price \$1.50, \$1.75.

80 pairs Ladies' Straight Goat and Kid Button Boots, Opera toe and Common Sense, former price \$2.50, \$3.00; February price \$2, \$2.50.

50 pairs Ladies' Dongola Button Boots, our advertised \$2.50 boot to close out at \$2.25.

Planned-lined House Shoes and Slippers at cost to close.

Men's, Boys', Youths', Misses' and Children's Shoes sold during February regardless of cost, at

COTTRELL'S, 144 Thames Street.

"PERRY'S PLYMOUTH COAL,"

FRANKLIN OF LYKENS VALLEY,

SUSQUEHANA RED ASH,

OAK, MAPLE, WALNUT AND PINE WOOD, at the PEOPLE'S COAL YARD,

MAIN OFFICE 187 THAMES STREET.

Sale or To Let.
and Afterfeed

To Let.

Land close to the city on Ka
of the Perry farm, bordering
adjoining Easton's Pond.
north of Purgatory Road.
Sachuest Point with sea
age belonging thereto.

Prescott Baker.*

TO LET.

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Portsmouth. The farm

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